

COPS Office Grant Programs



COPS Office Program	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted
COPS Hiring Program (CHP)	\$153 million	\$155.5 million
Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP)	\$27 million	\$27 million
Community Policing Development (CPD)	\$6.5 million	\$6.5 million
School Violence Prevention Program (SVPP)	\$25 million	\$50 million
Tribal Access Program	\$3 million	\$3 million
Preparing for Active Shooter Situations (PASS)	\$10 million	\$10 million
COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP)	\$8 million	\$13 million
Anti-Heroin Task Forces (AHTF)	\$32 million	\$35 million
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness	\$2 million	\$5 million
OJP Regional Information Sharing Transfer	\$37 million	\$38 million
Total COPS Office Appropriation	\$303.5 million	\$343 million

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COPS
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U.S. Department of Justice

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★ 2020 Program Descriptions

COPS Hiring Program (CHP) – CHP grants provide 75 percent of the approved entry-level salaries and fringe benefits of each newly hired and/or rehired full-time officer, up to \$125,000 per officer position, over the three-year (36-month) grant period. CHP grants may be used on or after the official grant award start date to (1) hire new officers (including filling existing officer vacancies that are no longer funded in an agency's budget); (2) rehire officers already laid off by any jurisdiction as a result of state, local, or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget reductions unrelated to the receipt of grant funding; and/or (3) rehire officers scheduled to be laid off by the grantee's jurisdiction on a specific future date as a result of state, local, or BIA budget reductions unrelated to the receipt of grant funding.

Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP) – Since FY 2010, the COPS Office has awarded funding for tribes through the U.S. Department of Justice's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) process and will continue this strategy in FY 2020. CTAS began in FY 2010 in response to a request from tribal leaders to improve the DOJ grant-making process by streamlining it among COPS, OJP, and OVW. Through CTAS, the COPS Office is able to meet multiple public safety resource needs of tribal communities through a single solicitation that aims to increase the capacity of tribes to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to addressing their public safety, criminal and juvenile justice, and victimization issues.

Community Policing Development (CPD) – COPS Office Community Policing Development (CPD) funding contributes to developing the capacity of law enforcement to implement community policing strategies, builds knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and supports creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. CPD funds also address the unique needs of targeted audiences and stakeholders, such as campus and school safety programs, tribal and Native American law enforcement, returning offenders, faith-based programs, and agencies implementing large technology initiatives.

School Violence Prevention Program (SVPP) – The Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act of 2018 established funding for the U.S. Department of Justice to make grants to states, units of local government, Indian tribes, and public agencies to fund evidence-based programs and technologies to stop school violence. The COPS Office will provide funding for coordination with law enforcement; training for local law enforcement officers to prevent student violence against others and self; metal detectors, locks, lighting, and other deterrent measures; technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency; and other measures providing a significant improvement in security.

Tribal Access Program – The COPS Office provides funding for the expansion and deployment of the Tribal Access Program (TAP), which provides tribes access to national crime information databases and technical support. TAP allows tribes to more effectively serve and protect their nations' citizens by ensuring the exchange of critical data across the Criminal Justice Information Services system and other national crime information systems.

Preparing for Active Shooter Situations (PASS) – The COPS Office PASS program is designed to increase law enforcement and public safety by providing funds for scenario-based training that prepares officers and other first responders to safely and effectively handle active-shooter and other violent threats. Past events have demonstrated that a key to effective preparation is local coordination across the professional disciplines that have responsibilities in the event of an active shooter, including law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, and emergency departments. Also important is widespread exposure of officers to scenario-based, simulation training exercises and continued refresher training on knowledge and skills.

COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP) – Since 1998, the COPS Office has invested more than \$500 million nationwide to combat the spread of methamphetamine. While law enforcement efforts and precursor chemical sale restrictions have been successful in decreasing the domestic production of methamphetamine, foreign drug traffickers have capitalized on this decreased availability by quickly expanding their avenues of methamphetamine distribution as users have sought out new, reliable supplies. The COPS Office will award competitive grants to state law enforcement agencies in states with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. Funds will be used for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities including precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces (AHTF) – The DEA's 2013 National Drug Threat Assessment Summary notes the troubling trend of increases in the numbers of heroin seizures and overdose deaths caused by heroin in recent years. The COPS Office will make competitive grants to state law enforcement agencies in states with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for both heroin and other opioids. These funds will be used for drug enforcement including investigations and activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescription opioids.

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (LEMHWA) – Despite the many stressful situations that face those in law enforcement positions, officer mental health is an often overlooked component of officer safety and wellness. The Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act, signed into law in January 2018, authorizes training, peer mentoring, and mental health program activities for law enforcement officers.